6: Tomasic E-4 (1947-1948) 1953 RF1 Great Russia RF1

829 It may be said without fear of exaggeration that since the death of Engels, the master theoretician Lenin, and after Lenin, Stalin and other disciples of Lenin, have been the only Marxists who have advanced the Marxist theory and who have enriched it with new experience in the new conditions of the class struggle of the proletariat.[4]

This trend of thought, dictated by the determination to perpetuate themselves in power, led the Bolsheviks to reinterpret the philosophy of dialectical materialism and determinism. Con-
828 trary to early Socialistic doctrines the ruling Bolshevik faction
153 put forward the claim that by a correct manipulation of man's environment, his behavior and nature can be easily changed to suit predetermined objectives. The "unity of Marxist-Leninist theory and practice," the Bolsheviks say, enables them to know how and in what direction the events "ought to develop."

The Bolshevik design is, therefore, to develop a "new type of man" more amenable to submission and control. "We make tractors, but also want to make new men," they say, "since man can consciously change nature in the direction needed by him."[5]
827 Therefore the chromosome theory of heredity according to which heredity depends upon the genes which cannot be controlled, had to be denounced as heresy from the point of view of Marxism-Leninism.[6] Instead, the Michurin-Lysenko theory according to which environment determines heredity ("hereditary transmission of individual characteristics acquired by the organism under the conditions of its life") was proclaimed as "the only scientific principles."[7] Thus since the physical environment becomes amenable to control, the hereditary characteristics of man could be planned in advance, according to these ideas.

Supported by such theories and encouraged by Party policies, some Soviet scientists advanced the claim to have been able to "conquer nature." They stated that they have shown the way how it is possible to produce "new species" under a planned change of environmental conditions.[8] Other Soviet scientists have initiated studies which are expected to lead to the "transformation of dead matter into living cells."[9] In like manner, the official endorsement of Pavlov's school in physiology has been prompted by the hope that studies of the functioning of the